The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,555.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town, ...	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay.....	June 7	Leave Pondicherry.....	June 17
„ Cuttack	9	„ Madras	20
„ Karrakal	11	„ Cocanada	22
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Colombo	13	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Galle	14	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Negapatam	16	„ False Point	25
		Arrive Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Berpore, and Cochin, but at intervening ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

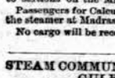
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulph, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 120 H. P., will be despatched on the 4th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Bowas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Deck	0 8	0 4	0 2	0 3	0	0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0	9
First Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9		

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 8th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Tuscan, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present Month of JUNE, a Steamer from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the above service.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	
Suez	38	22	7	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

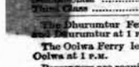
For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—LA PRESSENTI FERRE and ITLA will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to Continental towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departure from Marseilles on the 16th and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,800 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. PETERSBURG, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send for delivery of their goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, without any further intimation being given.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Petersburg.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct via Suez Canal.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35.....	Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.....	
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool : Messrs. Tod, Ralliborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain L. Sarnicht, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
Aden	£16	£6 -15
Suez	£28	£11-15
Port Said	£30	£12-10
Trieste	£40	£15-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of pleasure and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10 ; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers, Passenger Steamers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

A FULL REPORT OF THE PARSEE PRIEST DEFAMATION CASE,

from Verbatim Notes taken by European Short-hand Writers.

The Report, which has been printed at the Bombay Education Society's Press, occupies a volume of 200 Royal 8vo pages, and is neatly bound. Copies, price ONE RUPEE, may be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DORABJEE EDULJEE TATA, Publisher.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the requisite number of Shareholders not being present at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, on the 30th instant, the same was ADJOURNED until the 15th day of June next.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen.....Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE,
DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints .....Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties."

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CAUSE, Returning. Trust in. Do not forget. EFFECT.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended contents and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may contribute to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

Bombay to Liverpool (via Suez Canal).

THE S. S. HISTORIAN, 1710 Tons Register, will leave early in July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

THE S. S. PETERSBURG will sail for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 15th of June. She is a vessel of the highest class, registered double A 1 at Lloyds, and has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers. The charge for a First-class Passage is £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Petersburg.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 2ND JUNE,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SERIES.

WEEKLY BIJOU PERFORMANCES.

In compliance with the suggestion of numerous friends, the Members of the Dramatic and Musical Profession at present in Bombay have arranged to give a Series of Unique Entertainments with a view to relieve the tedium and monotony of the present dull Season, and no efforts will be spared to render the Performance COMPLETE, VARIED and ATTRACTIVE.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY.

A MORNING CALL.

The new Comedy, for the first time in Bombay,

THE COMICAL COUNTESS,

And by particular desire the successful Operetta

LE CHALET,

with all the original Music, under the direction of SIGNOR ZELMAN.

BOX PLAN AT Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN BASEL.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—On MONDAY next, the 20th day of June, proximo, at the Exchange Rooms, Calcutta, all the ESTATE, RIGHT, and TITLE of the Company in the following TEA GARDENS and the several GRANTS of LAND on which they stand :—

	Tea under cultivation. Acres.	Acres.
Madracherra and Pallovobund Grant more or less	1,000	270
Koyah..... ditto	772	132
Diglee..... ditto	2,000	50
Also Grants Nos. 257 and 250, comprising an area of more or less.....	11,000	...
	14,772	452

These Gardens are all situate in Cachar, and are held partly under pottah and partly in fee simple. They are in full cultivation and in excellent order. They will be SOLD with all the BUILDINGS, HERDS, TOOLS, &c., on the several Properties and with the Crop now on the bushes. The Produce of the Gardens last year was nearly 1,000 maunds of Tea, which all sold at high average prices.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BEGG, DUNLOP, & Co., Calcutta, or to W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th May 1870.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12 Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st. To lay before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account made up to the 10th June, showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted to that date.

2nd. To consider what remuneration shall be given to the Managing Liquidator for services rendered during the past year.

3rd. And any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of
A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established in 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

NOTICES.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,
CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Mayburg, Mathews & Co.,
Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sykes, Scarles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. A. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mousseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay.....	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARPETAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

CERAMIC STATUARY.

A Beautiful Selection from Copeland's Art Gallery, each Statuette is provided with stand and glass shade.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

The Portfolios contain the finest specimens of this charming Art.

ENGRAVINGS.

Inspection is invited of a small choice selection of popular and recently published Engravings.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Of all parts of India and of the Native Costumes, by Capt. Lyons—Bourne and Shepherd—Sachs—and Johnson.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS,
BY EVERY MAIL.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Periodicals, immediately on issue from the Press in our weekly cases.

Newspapers, direct to addresses through the Post.

CHEAP READING.
THE SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.
Price One Rupee Four Annas per Volume.

The best, cheapest, and most popular works published, well printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, and strongly bound.

Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day

Admirably adapted for Travellers and for all opportunities of Leisure. Lists of the Books composing the Series can be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SUPERIOR INKS.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to inform the Heads of Government Offices, Mercantile and Banking Establishments, and the Public in general, that they are now selling SUPERIOR BLACK WRITING INK, manufactured by Mr. MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE. They call attention to the Certificates received from the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," and several Gentlemen who have tested the Ink, and which they publish below. They are also preparing

RED INK,
PRESS COPYING INK, and
PRINTING INK,

and hope to receive support and patronage in Bombay and Out-stations. The Ink is sold at the extremely cheap price of Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.

Orders registered for large quantities at Rs. 5 per dozen.

MANECKJEE, FLANAGAN & Co.

No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, 26th May 1870.

Certificates.

"Times of India" Office, Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

The ink manufactured by Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has been in general use throughout this office for a considerable time, and has given very great satisfaction. Nothing better could be wished for, as it flows freely, never clogs or corrodes the steel pen, and a few minutes after use the writing becomes a fine deep black. Another advantage to large consumers is its low price, about half that usually paid for the English ink. These facts recommend Mr. Maneckjee's ink to the Banks, Mercantile and Public Offices, &c., of Bombay.

Signed) Wm. PYM.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay, 25th May 1870.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

We have in this Office tested the ink sent by you, and have found it quite as good as the best English ink. Being cheaper than ink of English manufacture, I should think it likely that it will be widely used.

(Signed) JAMES FAICHNEY.

I have been using for some weeks the ink of of Maneckjee Ruttonjee, and am well satisfied with it. It is very limpid, of good colour, and does not corrode steel pens.

(Signed) W. B. FELLOWS.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 13th May 1870.

Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has asked my opinion as to the ink manufactured by him. I have given it a trial, and am very well satisfied with it. It retains its colour, does not rapidly corrode steel pens, and is not expensive for the price at which he sells it.

(Signed) G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Offig. 1st Assistant Accountant General.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

In reply to your enquiry, I have tried the ink which you sent for trial, and it appears to be very good office ink, flowing very freely from the pen.

(Signed) R. BENTON HOBBS.

16th May 1870.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

We hereby certify that we have tried your sample of Writing Ink and find it much better than the inks generally sold in Bombay ; it flows freely and turns to a nice black.

(Signed) p. pro. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
J. L. MADDEN.

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee having requested me to give his ink a trial I have had it in use for about a month, and have found it brilliant, that it flows easily, does not corrode the steel pen or get clogged in the stand. Its cheapness and efficiency should ensure a ready introduction into offices.

(Signed) H. BADDIS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES active and rising. Government Paper weak and drooping.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	642½
15,000	500	200		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	323½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,026	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	131
10,000	250	p'd	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

CALCUTTA.—26TH MAY 1870.

Government Securities.—4 per cents sold at Rs. 97-6 and 97-8, or 2-10 to 2-8 discount for cash and at Rs. 97-4 or 2-12 discount for deliveries in 8 to 10 days. The transactions in 4½ per cents. of 1870, were at Rs. 105-8 and 105-10. In 5½ per cents, business was done at Rs. 114-8.

6 per cents Municipal Debentures were more freely offered for sale; the quotations will be found slightly lower.

Bank of Bengal.—At the weekly meeting of the Board, to-day, Directors altered the margin on Loans, on 4½ per cents. from Rs. 104 to 103; on 5 per cents from Rs. 106 to 105, and on 5½ per cents from Rs. 111 to 112.

Shares were in good demand and several purchases effected, at Rs. 1,450, for cash, and a time-bargain contract entered into at Rs. 1,475, delivery in first week of July.

Bank of Calcutta 8 shares, sold at Rs. 15.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

[illegible] Corps, from leave, from ———.

[illegible]oth Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.

AGENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st May, 1870.

It is [illegible] notified that pay and allowances in arrears for May 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Friday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B.)

On Wednesday, the 8th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Friday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Saturday, the 11th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Friday, the 17th, Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday, the 22nd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Friday, the 24th, Byculla Schools.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 24.)

Mr. C. A. Bird, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. William Donald and Mr. Clarence Lucius O'Brien, to be Auditors of the Accounts of the Administrator-General for the year 1870.

Captain John Pictor Warlow, Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, during the absence of Captain Gordon on leave.

Mr. F. W. Keighley, to act as Assistant Superintendent Police, 1st class, in Coimbatore, during the employment of Lieutenant Ogilvie on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Y. Fullerton to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, in Vizagapatam, during the absence on leave of Mr. Jones, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, Royal Artillery, acting Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, Fort St. George, to be in charge of the Stationery Office.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

[illegible] Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Francis Edmund West, (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the rank of Captain, vice Magney deceased. Dated [illegible] May 1869.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) E. A. Campbell, of the [illegible] Native Infantry, being permanently disqualified for the performance of both active and garrison duties, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

Captain F. Middlecoat, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Sub-altern [illegible] Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe (through Madras) on medical certificate) for twenty months, to embark from Madras.

Captain T. R. Church, acting Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, is granted privilege leave for 30 days from the 27th instant. Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Rutherford, Staff Corps, will act for Captain Church during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter.

So much of G. O. G. 17th May 1870, No. 149, as grants furlough to Europe to Captain F. Templar, European Veterans, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the services of Assistant-Surgeon T. E. French, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Madras Staff Corps.—So much of G. O. G 8th March 1870, No 73, as promotes Captain John Magnay to the rank of Major, is cancelled.

MADRAS MILITARY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 12th May 1870.

The following removal and appointment is ordered:—

Lieutenant F. Smalley from attached 36th N. I., to Quarter Master 19th N.I.—To join at the expiration of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 22nd April 1870.

The Government of India having notified that Lieutenant Ray, 108th Foot, is not now desirous of entering the Madras Staff Corps, so much of G O C C dated 23d February and 18th March 1870, as referred to that officer is cancelled

The undermentioned officers have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language.

Secunderabad, 20th April 1870.

Captain F. S. Ubery, 4th Light Cavalry.

Ensign C. W. Monypenny, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot.

The following removals are ordered:—

Surgeon-Major W. Aitken, M D. from 2nd Regiment N. I., Acting Garrison Surgeon, Bellary, to Garrison Surgeon, Bellary, vice Dr Stevens, vacated.

Surgeon-Major D. Mackenzie from attached 2nd Nat. Infy., to 2nd Regt N. I., vice Dr. Aitken.

Transfers.

Captain F Lyon, from the Depot Brigade, to No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade.

Second Captain W. S. Curzon, from G. Battery 9th Brigade, to the Depot Brigade.

Second Captain G. B. B. Hobart, from the Depot Brigade, to G. Battery 9th Brigade.

Second Captain F. de Wintou, from the Depot Brigade, to No. 6 Battery 5th Brigade.

Ensign W. A. J. Frere, 1st battalion 21st Foot, having arrived at Madras from England on the date, will proceed to join his regiment at Bangalore, on duty at the public expense.

Leave of absence:—

21st Foot—Ensign H. F. Allin, 1st battalion, to England on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, via the overland route—Unfit to do duty with troops.

45th Foot—Captain J. I Preston, in extension of privilege leave from 8th June to 7th July 1870—Central India, private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 15 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 725 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Stowell (s)	Ward	Liverpool.
	Castaliene	Cooper	Liverpool.
	Michel Chevalier	Telford	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Magnificent, Thomson, to Liverpool.

Ship Hydraburd, Boyle, to Liverpool.

Ship Malta, Harris, to Liverpool.

Ship Ophelia, Strickland, to Liverpool.

Steamer Decean, Reynolds on, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Oxford, Vaux, to Cochin.

Ship Timour, Spooner, to Boston.

Ship William Woodbary, Hariman, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Martaban, to Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

May ARRIVALS.

27 Volney ..... David ..... Reunion, May 6.

Cranie ..... Wallace ..... Bombay, May 11.

May. DEPARTURES.

27 Moulmein ..... —— ——

Mahratta ..... —— ——

Prince Oscar ..... —— ——

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.

25 Crossby (s) ..... Valle ..... Calcutta.

26 Deacon (s) ..... Beyts ..... Calcutta.

May. DEPARTURES.

24 Pifeshire ..... —— ..... Marseilles.

25 Joshua ..... —— ..... Cocanada.

Inverclyde ..... —— ..... Cocanada.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Dacca, s s—Captain and Mrs Irvine, Surgeon and Mrs Lowe, Mr A Ezoy, Mrs Cole, Mrs Barker, Mr Barnett, Mr Cooper, Mr Chest, Mr May, Mr Hasper, Mr C Nice, Mr and Mrs Liechy, Mr and Mrs Thomas, Mr Dawson, Mr Adams, Mrs Spencer, the Rev F W Babington, and 52 deck.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privege of Railway Station Advertising
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

Now Ready
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.
CONTENTS.
New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Sialcrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following
AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to the premises formerly in the occupation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and next door to those hitherto in our occupation.
p. pro LEGGATT & Co.,
THOMAS H. SEALY.
No. 4 Rampart Row, 1st June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRUICKSHANK—May 29th, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Cruickshank, Acting Inspector General of Prisons, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WATSON—May 28th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. H. Watson of a son.

MIDDLETON—May 27th, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Chas. Middleton, Store Department, E. I. Railway, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MALPAS—May 17th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Rev. J. Malpas, M. A., of a daughter.

HOPE—May 24th, at Cochin, the wife of the Rev. W. Hope, C.M.S., of a son.

TAYLOR—May 26th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. W. M. Taylor, of a daughter.

URQUHART—May 22nd, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Dr. Urquhart, Coroner of Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEE—HARDIE—May 24th, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. S. T. Pottinger, M.A., Standish Lee, Executive Engineer, Madras Municipality, to Margaret Elizabeth Isabella, eldest daughter of the late John Kincaid Hardie, of Leith.

DEATH.

ANDREWS—May 23th, from cholera, Joseph Andrews, Mount Road, aged 48 years, 3 months and 24 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

THE Municipal Commissioner has favoured the public with an essay on municipal government, and a very suggestive paper it is. The subject is one of primary importance, not only in regard to Bombay, but in regard to the whole of India. We hold the heretical opinion that the application of municipal theories of self-government to Indian society is a pernicious mistake; and Mr. Crawford seems to be nearly of the same opinion. He admits that the experiment has failed in Bombay and Calcutta, and he tries to fortify his view by large references to the experience of other countries. But while we readily confess that municipal government, even in England, is full of faults, we cannot endorse the sweeping denunciations of the *Quarterly Review*. On the whole local self-government has worked very fairly in England, and has undoubtedly contributed, in a striking manner, to the preservation and enlargement of political and personal liberty. It is as much part of the British constitution as the Houses of Parliament, and could not be taken out of the constitution without inflicting great injury. But the English people are a homogeneous race working for themselves through themselves, and, more or less, they have done so for ages. There is no analogy between the conditions of government in England and those of India; what is practicable in one is not in the other. Before he condemned the rule of Municipalities in America the Commissioner should have looked beyond New York into the towns of New England. New York is not a fair specimen of an American city, and in its municipal aspects is far more Irish than American. Paris, again, has not, for many years, laboured under the intolerable burden of a municipal, but of an imperial, despotism; and the change demanded there is a large diminution of imperial power, and the substitution instead thereof of local civic power. The German Municipalities are the least censured, and there, as in England, municipal government is deeply rooted in the habits and traditions of the people. India differs fundamentally from every one of these countries, and neither the success nor failure of the method in them ought in any way to influence our proceedings in this country. Their experience is of little value to us, because they have never had to solve the problem of Government, general or local, under conditions resembling, in any way, those we have to satisfy.

As regards Bombay the old long standing evil is that the Government has never done its duty by the island. It has never taken an active and judicious part in the management of our affairs, but has allowed them to manage themselves. We can only account for this by the fact that Bombay, apart from the Custom House, has never yielded much revenue; that, at the outset, by the carelessness of a corrupt Court, the Government let slip the opportunity of becoming the landlord of the place, and permitted all who could to secure possession of the soil. What ever the cause may have been, the Government of Bombay, at no time, has done justice to the splendid addition to the empire obtained two centuries ago. It has been the policy of Government to evade a responsibility which still rests on its shoulders; and that policy has not yet been wholly abandoned. The proper remedy would be for Government to begin the fulfilment of its duties at once, and rule Bombay, just as it rules every other part of the Presidency. No doubt, as Mr. Crawford says, "it is useless in these days, even if it is not too late, to expect a change so radical" as that we have generally indicated. We have not the virtue to adopt it. Hence there is no alternative but to act as wisely as may be possible in the false position into which we have drifted.

Mr. Crawford would prefer an arrangement whereby the Bench of Justices should be simply called upon to provide ways and means; leaving the executive duties to be performed by Government agents, responsible to Government alone. While there is much to be said for this plan, we must remark that our Commissioner expects too much, since no body of Englishmen ever did consent to form a merely consultative body; having the power of the purse they would use it, and the responsibility of the Government would be a fiction, since it would be limited by the provision of ways and means. If the ways and means were insufficient, what would the Government do? Mr. Crawford seems to be aware of the awkwardness, for when he comes to propose another method, he meets the case by insisting that, when the supplies were in its opinion inadequate, Government should have power to force larger supplies out of the Bench! In the plan which he does not prefer, but which he regards as the next best, he provides that the Bench of Justices should consist of a fixed number, that it should be mainly a consultative and critical body, a sort of Board of Public Opinion, with the sole real function of electing out of its own members a Town Council, paid for services, and intrusted with the duty of governing the island, and the sole duty of furnishing such supplies as the Town Council might require. Very pleasant occupations for the Justices! A nice arrangement whereby the odium arising from taxation would fall upon the powerless Bench, while the agreeable function of spending the money would be performed by the Town Council and the Commissioner. Here we have a reversal of the sound rule that the body which votes the supplies should control absolutely the body which spends the supplies; with the additional anomaly that the head executive officers are to be appointed by neither of the supply-voting nor the supply-spending power, but by the Governor in Council, to whom these executive officers are to be responsible. So that no one set is responsible really to any other set, but the burden, shifted about, rests nowhere, and is practically non-existent. This comes of an effort to secure incompatible advantages, to reconcile popular institutions with despotic power, to work with the rigour of an autocracy and to evade its burdens! Such an odd constitution *might* work, for very odd constitutions have worked before now, and will again; but the probabilities are against the supposition that this composite of opposites, this curious distribution of functions, this effective plan for the dispersion of responsibility, would work at all.

There are only two methods of reasonable government. One would confer absolute power upon a Town Council, nominated or selected, power to tax and spend, power to elect its own chairman, its own executive, power to borrow, power to rent and to possess land and buildings, power to employ police and to perform all the functions of local and subordinate, yet, within its limits, independent Government. Would that plan work in Bombay? Certainly not. The other method is this—let the Government of Bombay establish a department whose duty it would be to manage the public affairs of Bombay island, and display at least as much care and energy in the work as they do in the management of a collectorate—a little more would do no harm. Either plan would have the great merit of uniting power and responsibility, and would get rid of the delusive and mischievous plan, now so fashionable, of trying to govern well on the buffer-system. Then, for the first time, the Government would be making an attempt to do its duty by this island. If the office of J. P. is so much prized, let there be a list of gentlemen to whose names those magic letters might be affixed. Do not deprive any one of such an innocent gratification. Nor would it be necessary to abstain from consulting all classes, European and native. Surely an intelligent and able man could ascertain the opinions of the people without going through the formality of debates in the Durbar-room at the Town Hall. We may fairly assume that even now, Mr. Crawford and his assistants, learn far more of Bombay opinion without than within those sacred walls. A wise and conscientious Commissioner would never dream of depriving his native friends of all voice in their own affairs, of ignoring the value of the knowledge they possess of their own people, or refrain from availing himself, as much as possible, of their acuteness, and their influence among the masses. Nor would he neglect the lawyer, the merchant, the banker. He would, as he does now, keep his ears open to the voices of all. We have not the least hope of seeing the plan suggested put in operation; it is not "progressive," "advanced," "enlightened" enough for that; it is too much in accord with our position in India, and too hostile to current delusions; but, as the subject has come up again for discussion, we have deemed it expedient and right to give public expression to our sincere convictions.

COLONEL C. M. BEST, of the 79th Cameronians, has been appointed by the Madras Government a Brigadier-General of the 1st class.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. R. LANGLEY, of the Bombay Medical establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE "Indian Daily News" mentions a report that with a view to economise public expenditure, a proposition has been made to abolish the Money Order Offices in Bombay and Madras, and to appoint one of the assistants to the Accountant-General in those presidencies to do the duty.

THE extension of the system of Government savings banks to the mofussil will be proceeded with gradually. Banks will at first be started at a few of the most important stations, additions being made to the number from time to time as the machinery for working them, and for supervision, can be brought into full operation. A commencement will, it is expected, be made immediately.

IT is said (we quote the "Indian Daily News") that the British Government has called upon the Chief of Madawee, in the Straits Settlements, to improve his Courts, and to introduce into his territories the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, in conformity with the terms of the treaty concluded between that Government and His Highness in 1863. The Chief in future will continue to try all crimes and misdemeanors; but in cases where sentences of death are passed by him, or by any of the Courts in his territories, the proceedings of the trial will have to be confirmed.

WE regret to hear of a serious accident which took place yesterday morning (May 26) at Barrackpore. Mr. Innes, of the Eastern Bengal Railway, while leading a paper hunt, was thrown from his horse on account of his animal getting his fect entangled in a wire fence, and was carried home insensible. Colonel Fisher, who was also one of the party, fractured his collar bone. Gentlemen who delight in hard riding in such weather as this, which horses must feel as well as men, will perhaps take warning and be more careful in spurring their animals and, perhaps, themselves to death. We sincerely trust that the sufferers in the present case are progressing to a speedy recovery.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 28TH MAY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Goldney's motion relative to the Kirwee booty was supported by the military authorities of the House, but resisted by the Government, and finally rejected by 108 to 67 votes.

IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, 31ST MAY.

The first reading of the Irish Land Bill has passed the Lords.

The reported disorganisation among the Fenians in Canada has been confirmed.

Further agrarian crimes have occurred at Drogheda and Enniskillen.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 29TH MAY.

An engagement has taken place near the River Trunk, in which eight Fenians were killed and twenty wounded.

Many arrests of Fenians have been made by the Americans.

Mr. Thornton, the English Minister at Washington, has expressed to President Grant the satisfaction of England at the course he has pursued against the Fenians.

LONDON, 30TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet to-day. Dhollera 9¼d.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 15th instant arrived at Suez on the 28th idem.

The Bombay Mail of the 8th inst. was delivered in London to-day.

The Fire Queen, Magdala, and Millbank have arrived from Bombay.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 31ST MAY, NOON.

Parliament has been adjourned till Whitsuntide.

It is universally expected that Macgregor will be the winner of the Derby.

There is an alarming prevalence of small-pox in Paris.

Bigarreau is the winner of the French Derby.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Captain D. Renoldson, sails this morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Tyrrell Cooper, Mr J G Cooke, Colonel Maunsell and child, Mr Alfred Megson, and Mr and Mrs B Teven and child.

For Marseilles—Dr Langley, Mr Badham, and Mr F M Bland.

For Suez—Mr W G Hill, Mr F A Hawke, Mr Gibson, Mr McHinch, Mr Oct. Toogood, Mr John Halliday, and Mr D W Trimnell.

For Aden—Mrs Lalljee.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 28TH MAY.

CONSIDERING the great pomp and ceremony with which the Kurrachee Exhibition was opened some time back, I should have thought that at least some attempt would have been made to give *eclat* to the distribution of prizes to the successful exhibitors. Either from an excess of modesty, or perhaps a fear of ridicule at the paltry value of some of the prizes, the Committee have contented themselves with simply forwarding the premiums and certificates: they may possibly have good reasons for so doing, but after all the fuss and talk at the time, I must say that I expected greater things. I am not an advocate, as a rule, for making mountains out of mole hills, though when I have an end to attain I can draw on my imagination as well as most people, but in the present instance the Committee came in with a flourish of trumpets and left without beat of drum. True it would require more than the ordinary amount of moral courage to call a man up in public, read him a set speech on the greatness to be achieved, the benefits to be derived, and the general advantages to mankind at large which accrue from exhibitions of this nature, and then to present him solemnly with four rupees and a piece of paper as a first prize, and as a reward for his efforts in furthering the designs of the Committee;—it is true, I say, that one would feel inclined to laugh, but still if this was the programme, it ought to have been carried out to the end. However, I hope we shall manage things better next time.

Since the abolition of the Division and the consequent cutting and retrenchment, no little difficulty has existed in carrying on sundry departments at all. Government, it appears, expect work to be done without establishments. Take the office of the Cantonment Magistrate for example. No establishment for conducting trials, in fact no anything, and yet this officer's duties are undeniably heavy, as, over and above the ordinary work, he is, under the new rules, the real head of that first class Lock Hospital of ours, regarding which I shall have a few words to say by and bye. Unable to try cases himself, parties for trial were sent down to the City Magistrate for disposal,—a case of appeal from one of his decisions recently disclosed the appalling fact that he had no power to try such cases at all: decided action, however, quickly put a stop to this state of things, and now we are gradually getting straight again, as Mr. Gibbons has been invested with authority. But why, I should like to know, is one Government officer to do the work of another in addition to his own: surely it is not in contemplation to effect the paltry saving of an establishment thereby, yet still more pitiful actions than this are marking the career of our Government in these days. Again, from all I hear, the Lock Hospital at Kurrachee, the institution of which was expected to work so much good, is suffering severely from the ravages of the demon of retrenchment: it can scarcely hold its own ground at present, far less open out new fields for improvement. Penny wise and pound foolish is evidently the fittest saying illustrative of the doings of the day.

In the way of amusements we are as dull as ever, in fact the sad fate of the Bombay Company, who did their best to entertain, has failed to arouse Kurrachee. I am sorry for this company: by their own showing they are six or seven hundred rupees out of pocket by their attempt to get rich here; but still worse than this has befallen them—not only were their resources so drained that they were unable to meet the new charge levied on Frere Hall, but they were positively unable to pay their way, and consequently here they still are, not in durance vile, but, unless they can come to some arrangement, likely to find themselves in a still greater fix. The loss of the one steamer for Lahore detains them for a fortnight more, which is inconvenient to say the least of it, especially as they cannot hope to recoup themselves by another performance, unless indeed they have determined to re-appear under the name of "*The Blighted Beings*," now duly advertised by the local press. I live in hopes though that better days may possibly be dawning for Kurrachee, as I hear of Penny Readings actually in hand, as well as the performance above alluded to; all I can say is that I hope it is true. The 66th are reported to be strong in the theatrical line, so I suppose we may count upon them for some amusement before long. The men of this regiment are keeping their health very fairly—a state of things which it is to be devoutly hoped may continue, as men completely knocked out of time, as the 21st were, cannot be expected to aid in, or supply amusement for the public, and loss of support is far more felt in Indian stations than people who have never experienced it can imagine. The prospectus of a Church Library and Reading Room appears in the *Sindian* of to-day. We have already one General Library it is true, but there is plenty of room for a second, as Kurrachee is such a long straggling affair that, fixed at one end, the old library and reading room do not afford equal facilities of access to all. The Church Library, when in working order, will supply a want much felt by the inhabitants at the lower, and decidedly hotter end of camp, whose peregrinations in search of news must, in this weather especially, have been attended with some exposure, and no little discomfort, and on these grounds alone, I venture to predict that the new library will be fairly supported.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 31st May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

CARWAR 31st May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind southerly light, thermometer 85, barometer 29·84.

CANNANORE, 31st May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 80, barometer 29·870, rainfall 1 inch 12 cents.

TELLICHERY, 31st May, 10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 90, barometer 29·79.

MANGALORE, 31st May, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 86.

CHOLERA ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

From John Kirk, Esquire, acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.

Sir,—I have still to report the continuance of cholera within the Sultan's dominions both here and on the coast.

Here the Boraha now suffer and on the coast the French Industrial Mission lost in a few days eighteen, including one of the Sisters of Charity.

Northwards it has extended to the Equator, but has been arrested in its course south, and dhows from Ibo in the Portuguese possessions still bring with them clean bills of health. From Madagascar there is no authentic news.

It will thus be seen that the operations of our squadron for the suppression of the slave trade must be finally abandoned this season within the Sultan's dominions, and I am glad to report that the steps already taken by Captain Parish, senior naval officer, have as yet succeeded in keeping the vessels off this infected coast.

Being thus left without postal communication I trust that the Commodore may be induced to order any vessels coming here to touch at Seychelles on her way for the purpose of bringing letters. I have the honor to be, &c., (Signed) JOHN KIRK,

Acting Political Agent & H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar.

Dated Zanzibar, 18th April 1870.

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON BALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Archon" calls attention this morning to some speeches made in the Chamber of Commerce on the above subject, which he conceives to be libellous to the English merchants as they were discreditable to the speakers themselves. It is difficult to guess what has roused the virtuous indignation of your correspondent, but as such letters should not be allowed to pass unnoticed I trust you will allow me to say a few words on the subject.

I also read the speeches referred to, but it did not occur to me that any reflection was cast on the moral character of the English merchants. It was against a bad system, as I understand, that the charges were made, and not against individuals.

I don't see why the merchants are necessarily responsible for the working of this system, nor am I even very sure that the mucadums and dubashes are much to blame in the matter. There can be little doubt that a good deal of underhand work goes on in the measurement of cotton bales at the presses, but it has been of such a nature that the merchants have been powerless to prevent it, while the mucadums and dubashes (or perhaps their men) look upon it quite in the way of business and not always as being wrong, as, in fact, the "dustoor" so essential a guide in every native transaction. However, the evil complained of exists, and if a new plan is suggested by which it may in any degree be lessened or cured, is it not better to give that plan a trial than to attempt to ignore the existence of the evil in an outburst of offended virtue?

The new plan which has been brought forward as a remedy is not by any means a perfect one, but your correspondent's sweeping condemnation of it is premature and uncalled for.

There is no reason, as far as I can see, why the bunder measurement scheme should not work well. Difficulties have certainly appeared but they are merely such as concern the working details, which ought to be easily got over with a little experience and practice. As regards principle it promises to work well, and with a well matured system of carrying out the details it may be very successful. But in order to attain this the hearty co-operation of all the merchants must be given, and this unfortunately it does not seem likely to get.

AN ENGLISH MERCHANT.

Bombay, 31st May.

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" for June will be published this morning, and copies may be had at this office.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday a signal was hoisted at the Castle flag-staff, warning the shipping to clear hawse, unsettled weather being expected.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 48 feet 9 inch; on the corresponding date last year it was 46 feet 8 inches.

THE Hindoo girl, aged about nine years, who was missed from her father's house on Friday, and whose father reported the circumstance to the police on the following day, has been found by the police in the house of her grandmother at Matoonga.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at the Coroner's Office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Nusserwanjee Eduljee, whose body was found in a well on the Esplanade on Sunday last. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a Hindoo boy, aged about three, fell from the first storey of a house in Gogaree Mohla. He received severe injuries and was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Afterwards his parents took him back to their place, where he died in a few hours.

RAILWAY OFFENCES.—At the Fort Police Court on Monday, a Hindoo named Abbujee Mahadeorow was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee Rs. 100 for delivering to the G. I. P. Railway Company goods of a dangerous nature without giving due notice of the same, and requiring the said goods to be transmitted to Sholapore.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee named Nowrojee Burjorjee was charged with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway by travelling in a carriage from Bombay to Callian without having obtained a ticket for the same. Mr. Cleveland, solicitor to the company, conducted the prosecution. The defendant admitted the offence and was fined five rupees.

THE LATE GOCULDAS TEJPALL, in his last will and testament, among other charities set apart the munificent sum of a lac and a half rupees for the erection of a hospital. The foundation stone has already been laid near the Parsee Gymnasium, Esplanade, and the erection of the building has been commenced under the supervision of the well-known native engineer, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban.

THE village of Soonosara, near Rajkote, is reported to have been plundered by a band of dacoits to the amount of rupees twenty thousand, on the 13th instant.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

MR. POLLOCK, late of the Great American Circus, has joined the company of Mrs. Buxton, of the Musical Academy

FINDING OF THE SURAT SESSION JUDGE IN THE BINJAREE MURDER CASE.

THE first four accused were committed to this Court charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but after the evidence of the four principal witnesses had been taken I found it advisable, in the exercise of the discretion vested in me under section 244 of the I. P. Code, to alter that charge to one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; for, looking to the facts deposed to in evidence and the definitions of culpable homicide, murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, contained in sections 299 and 300 of the I. P. Code, which are to be our guide in this country, it appeared to me that if the killing of the deceased came at all within the category of culpable homicide, the only offence which the evidence could sustain was that of murder, and not of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; there not being a particle of evidence of any reasonable provocation or of any sudden combat. The first four accused were alleged to have deliberately assaulted the deceased, the effect of which assault was to cause his death: so that if they committed the assault with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such injury as was likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that they were likely by such assault to cause death, the offence was one of murder and nothing short of it. But being satisfied that the constituent principle in culpable homicide, viz: intention or knowledge, was clearly wanting in this case, I considered that the offence, which the alleged facts would alone support, was that of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, whence the amendment of charge.

The facts deposed to show a simple case of assault resulting fatally to the person assaulted, but the right comprehension of those facts have been rendered not easy by the extraordinary, both in quality and number, seeming variances which appear in the statements of the four Binjarrees, who alone speak to the assault, made at different times before they appeared here. The case for the prosecution is that the five Binjarrees went to the house of the first four accused—who were their brokers—to get *surpho* or presents. Only one of the accused, Dulput, was present, between whom and the deceased Kunna abusive language passed, the deceased being angry at Dulput not giving him the *surpho*, which resulted in the deceased striking Dulput a slap on the face. After an interval the other three accused returned home when they called the deceased into the *parsel*, or front room of the house, and assaulted him with their hands and feet, thereby causing his death. The surviving Binjarrees went to tell the police, and during their absence the body of the dead man was removed, being found the next day at noon near a place called the Sanya Talao, some ½ kos distant from the Binjarrees' camp, lying by the side of the road. The body was brought into Surat, but the Civil Surgeon deposes that when he saw it, it was in such a decomposed state that he was unable to make any examination.

The whole question of the guilt or innocence of the first four accused from the commencement rested manifestly on the amount of credit to be given to the statements of the four principal witnesses, and this appeared to me a case in which the opinion of the assessors, if given honestly and carefully, would be of the very greatest value, and indeed should guide me in the determination of the question at issue. Instead, therefore, of leaving the evidence without comment for the assessors to decide upon, I deemed it my duty to bring prominently to their notice all the discrepancies and variances which had seemingly been brought to light, and at the same time to invite them to take into consideration the demeanour and general intelligence of the said four witnesses as exhibited here, and to give any weight they might think necessary to the fact that the first four accused have been deprived of the evidence of their servants, who stand beside them in the dock, and who are said to have been present at the assault. Feeling that though the judge may wish to follow the assessors opinion must be my own, the conclusion come to by the assessors must virtually be my own—they having special means of judging the credibility of the testimony offered—I purposely put the case to them in as favourable a light as possible to the accused. Two out of the three assessors have expressed their decided opinion that the evidence in question is strictly trustworthy; and judging from the manner of the said witnesses as it came under my observation at this trial, and bearing in mind the fact that they are almost entirely unacquainted with the Gazerati language, and that it was with much difficulty and after much patience that they were made to understand the questions put to them in Hindoostani, I have no hesitation in adopting the opinion of the two assessors referred to. With regard to the evidence of the witnesses produced on behalf of the accused I concur with the assessor, Mr. Wishwanath Shastree, and think it is sufficient to observe that it was of such a character as not to entitle it in any measure to my confidence. Therefore accepting the evidence of the Binjaree witnesses with full reliance, and bearing in mind the statement of the accused Motee, given in evidence when questioned as to the whereabouts of the deceased man Kunna, I consider that the joint assault by the first four accused and the death of Kunna resulting therefrom are proved, and that therefore the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt is fully made out; for though in considering the very serious charge on which the first four accused were committed to this Court, I could not for a moment believe that death was the natural consequence of the assault on Kunna, still from reference to the nature of the grievous hurt having been actually inflicted, and the maxim of the law with reference to the intent must have existed.

I need hardly observe that the accused have had the advantage of the ablest assistance which it was possible for them to procure, which very eminent counsels, as will be believed by reference to their minutes made the most of the materials at his disposal, even to the extent of obtaining the admission in evidence of statements made by certain of the witnesses at different times and taken down in writing by the police; and with reference to this evidence I wish here to note that I objected at first to the learned counsel cross-examining witnesses on their statements made to and taken down in writing by the police, as such statements are not by law admissible in evidence; but on being assured by the learned counsel that it is the practice both in England and on the original side of the High Court of Bombay to allow such statements to be used in cross-examination on behalf of prisoners, I withdrew the objection, the more readily as it appeared to me better in the interests of justice that a witness should be cross-examined on statements previously made by him than that, as has hitherto been the practice in this Court, the attention of the Court should simply be drawn to the fact of a different statement having been made in the first instance to the police, leaving it to the Court to decide how far, by reason of the variation, the subsequent statement is to be relied on. In the present case the assessors and the Court have arrived at the conclusion that no one of the four Binjarrees has deposed at any time falsely, their seeming variations being capable of explanation. Before proceeding to consider the case as against the last two accused I think it necessary here to note that I feel considerable doubt as to the right punishment to be awarded to the first four. I shall therefore to-day merely find formally the latter guilty and will defer sentence till the close of the Sessions.

With regard to the last two accused I am of opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to warrant their conviction of being accomplices after the fact, it being necessary to exclude carefully from the mind whatever may have been stated at any time by any of the other accused. Whatever may be the moral conviction that is clearly not sufficient to warrant the condemnation of these two accused.

The Court concurring with the assessors, Messrs. Jamsedjee and Wishwanath Shastree, and differing from Mr. Sheik Abdoolla, finds that Dulputram, Moteeram, Beejwullubh and Jugjeewun, are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz—that they have committed the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Court concurring with Messrs. Jamsedjee and Sheik Abdoolla, and differing from Mr. Wishwanath Shastree, finds that Pursotum and Wujia are not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they have committed an offence of causing the disappearance of evidence of the commission of the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Pursotum and Wujia be discharged.

C. G. KEMBALL,
Session Judge.

May 4th, 1870.

The accused Dulputram, Moteeram, Brijwullubh and Jugjeewun are brought up and placed at the bar this day, 6th May.

I have taken time to consider the case of these accused in order to determine the proper punishment to be awarded, and have come to the conclusion that although the consequences of their unlawful act in assaulting the deceased have been very grave, a comparatively light punishment only is called for. They committed, it is true, what in the eye of the law amounted to a voluntarily causing of grievous hurt, but I have no sort of doubt that in very few moments contemplated what really resulted. The provocation, whatever it was, came from the deceased. It does not appear what interval elapsed between the deceased's slapping accused Dulput's face and the other three accused coming on to the scene. One of the Binjarrees seems to say that the latter came up just after Dulput was struck, and that appears more likely than that the five Binjarrees should have sat for an hour for no particular purpose. No weapons of any kind were used by any of the accused, and having regard to the evidence of the Binjarree witnesses and their behaviour at the time of the assault I am inclined to believe that the beating was in itself slight, for the said witnesses, who were present, admit that they say the beating was severe because the man died, and further they would surely have interfered had it seemed to them other than slight. They appear to have thought that their companion had done wrong and should rightly suffer a few blows, and it is stated that not a cry was raised by the deceased. What was the immediate cause of the deceased's death God alone knows, for the doctor states that the body was in too decomposed a state for him to examine it. Possibly the deceased may have had some disease internally which the slightest blow might cause to terminate fatally, and certainly I see no reason to think that the beating was of a violent character. Moreover, two out beating of the four accused are below the average in physical appearance, and Jujeewun is an old man. The conduct of Moteeram directly the deceased fell down shows that the result was very unexpected, and very naturally, though very foolishly, the accused tried to make away with the *corpus delicti*. In considering the punishment I feel bound to bear in mind the great anxiety and distress through which the accused must have passed and the expense to which they have been put in defending themselves. The Court directs that Dulputram and Moteeram, sons of Jugjeewun, and Beejwullubh, be rigorously imprisoned each for six months, and that Jugjeewun Khooshal be rigorously imprisoned for three months, and further do pay a fine of two hundred and fifty rupees, or in default be rigorously imprisoned for a further term of three months.

C. G. KEMBALL, Session Judge.

May 6th, 1870.

THE PALI TUPPA COLONY.

"THE colonization of the long deserted turaf of Pall"—of which we sincerely trust all our readers have heard before—"being now an accomplished fact," Mr. E. James, acting Second Assistant Collector in Khandeish, has made an elaborate report on the subject, which with comments from Mr. Ashburner the Collector and Mr. Rogers the Revenue Commissioner, found its way in due course to Government. We cannot find room for these papers, but a memorandum on the subject by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., and the Government Resolution passed, may be read with some interest.

MEMORANDUM BY LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS.

Ratnagherry Districts, Camp Pimplee, 25th March 1870.

The account given in these papers of the success attending the measures being taken for the colonization of the Pall Tuppa is very satisfactory; and, judging from the eagerness with which land is applied for, there is every reason to suppose that a large and fertile tract of country, which has long been regarded as a feverish and uninhabitable waste, will be soon brought under cultivation. It seems almost incredible that the climate of the place should have undergone such a marked change since 1852, when Sir George Wingate drew up the following account of it:—"The soil is described as most excellent, and some years ago an attempt was made with the aid of considerable grants of tuggace from Government to repeople the valley. A number of settlers went there, who cut down the jungle, and ploughed and sowed a considerable extent of land. But the climate proved deadly in the extreme. The cultivators died, or lost their health irrecoverably, from frequent attacks of jungle fever. The wild animals, especially the hog and neelgace, which abound in the valley, ate down and destroyed the crops. After the lapse of a year or two a miserable emaciated remnant of the original settlers left the valley in despair, and never returned." Judging from the account, however, which Mr. James now gives of the place, the present colony of settlers seem to have a prosperous future before them.

2. With regard to the measures proposed for furthering the colonization of the district, the undersigned cannot help thinking that Mr. Ashburner's proposal to confer a grant of 15 acres of land in enam on Sewcharun Ramdeen, who is reported to have been mainly instrumental in establishing the colony, is by no means an adequate reward for this pioneer of the new settlement. It is impossible to estimate the future revenue of the district, as we have no record of its extent; but if it paid Rs. 48,000 in former times, as mentioned in the correspondence, it may safely be assumed that it will pay that sum in the present day; and we are indebted to Sewcharun for having, in the face of a reputed deadly climate, started the cultivation of a tract calculated to yield this future revenue to the State.

3. In modification, therefore, of the Collector's proposals, the undersigned would recommend that a grant of 30 acres of land should be made to Sewcharun, one-half of it to be held to be a personal enam conferred upon him hereditarily in consideration of his services in establishing the first body of settlers, the other 15 acres to be a service enam attached to the office of Patel on the conditions mentioned by the Collector.

4. Colonel Francis is also of opinion that it is desirable to continue the plan of giving land rent free to future settlers for a time; and would suggest that as 10 years, extending to 1878-79, has been fixed as the term of freedom from rent for the first settlers, all future rent free grants should be made terminable in the same year, that is to say, that for land taken up next year the period of grace should be 9 years, 8 for the following year, and so on, the period decreasing annually up to 1878-79, when all land then under cultivation would be liable to rent, and could be brought under settlement. Under a system of this kind there is every inducement to people to settle quickly, and thus early secure the benefit of the rent free privilege; whilst at the same time it treats with less consideration, and properly so, those who may be waiting to see the result of the first settlers' operations, intending to apply afterwards for land should the latter be successful. Without some such inducement, it is to be feared, the colonization of the place will proceed but slowly, and it is obviously desirable that the clearance to the jungle should extend as rapidly as possible, as the healthy condition of the present colony will be mainly dependent upon the opening out and clearance of the surrounding country.

5. With regard to the Revenue Commissioner's suggestion that the Survey Department should be called upon to prepare a rough topographical map of the district showing village sites and boundaries approximately, the undersigned would observe that there appears to be a difficulty in doing this owing to the names and boundaries of villages being unknown; and it seems advisable also to wait for a further clearance before making an attempt at laying down village boundaries. The undersigned would suggest that this question be left over for discussion with the Collector, on the understanding, however, that the work will be undertaken when that officer considers the state of the colony and of the country renders it advisable to carry out the measure.

6. It appears to Colonel Francis to be advisable that the terms on which it may be decided to let lands in future should be generally made known in the district. Some rules seem also to be required in regard to the appointment of Patel. If freedom from rent be allowed in all cases for the next nine years, as suggested herein, there will be no funds available for the payment of the office till after the expiration of that period, but there will probably be no difficulty in finding men ready to take the appointment if assured as Patels of a grant of land in enam, subject to the condition suggested by the Collector. Its extent might at first be fixed, with reference to the area cleared, on a scale of 2 per cent., that is to say, for 1,000 acres cleared the enam might be fixed at 20 acres, and at 10 for 500. But it would not be advisable, perhaps, to give grants for any smaller extent than the latter. It should be understood that these grants are made as a tentative measure, their value being afterwards subject to adjustment according to the George Wingate's scale, or any other scale fixing Patels' allowances that may be in force in adjoining districts at the time the land is made subject to the payment of rent.

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH MAY 1870.

His Excellency in Council has read with much interest this account of the recovery and cultivation of a tract of country notoriously regarded for very many years as a pestilential jungle, incapable of improvement. Great credit is due to Mr. James for the zeal and judgment with which he has promoted the undertaking.

The year 1869-70 may be fixed as the date from which the period of ten years' freedom from assessment is to run; meanwhile, land brought under cultivation by colonists with the previous consent of the Collector or his assistant may be held rent free until the end of 1878-79, it being duly notified that all lands will then be brought under settlement.

Both Mr. James and the Collector consider it unnecessary to make any distinction between resident and non-resident cultivators; and in point of practice it would be found impossible to do so.

The Survey Commissioner is of opinion that the proposed grant of 15 acres of land as service enam to Sewcharan is a somewhat inadequate return for the part which he has taken in founding the colony. His Excellency in Council concurs in this view, and is pleased to sanction the grant to him of 30 acres of land as recommended by Colonel Francis, one-half to be held as personal enam, and the other half as service enam, on the conditions recommended by Mr. James, and approved by the Collector and Revenue Commissioner.

The Collector's proposals in regard to the grant of lands to the Coolarmee, Jaglias and Mars of Pall are approved and sanctioned.

There can be no doubt that it is advisable for the present to concentrate cultivation as much as possible; and therefore the sanction for the establishment of a village community should, as recommended by the Collector, be restricted to Pali. Any proposals from the Collector to establish new villages will be readily attended to; and the claims of Bajid Khan to a patelship will not be overlooked.

The period of freedom from assessment is to terminate in Koordee and Chickloe at the same time as in Pali.

In communication with the Collector, the Survey Commissioner will, from time to time, arrange for the demarcation of the lands that ought to be included in the several villages and of the different holdings therein. The limits of Pall might perhaps at once with advantage be thus demarcated.

Government are averse to allowing the colonists the indiscriminate privilege of gratuitously cutting and exporting bamboos and other description of forest produce. They are to be allowed, free of all charge whatever, whatever wood they may require for their own domestic purposes. The Collector may, in consultation with the Conservator, make such favorable arrangements as he may deem advisable for the supply of wood from this quarter to the inhabitants of the plains of Khandeish, whose wants in this respect have been so forcibly depicted upon Mr. James.

The question in respect to the brewing of liquor that has been granted was no doubt judicious. It may be continued for another three years, but on the clear understanding that persons found exporting it will be severely dealt with.

The success of an undertaking of this description must mainly depend upon the officer in charge of the district. His Excellency in Council trusts that Mr. James's successor will emulate the example shown by that officer. It is requested that an annual progress report may be made to Government.

These papers are to be printed, and copies sent to the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

* Mr. Ashburner appears to advocate this plan in his 10th para., though at the same time he suggests the levy of a light assessment after a year or two should the colony progress favourably.

THE Madrid journals announce the arrival in that capital of Alexandre Dumas, senior, and the object of his visit is said to be to collect materials for the completion of a work entitled "The Past, the Present, and the Future of Spain."

IN an article on "Impropriety for the Million," in the *Saturday Review*, April 9, the writer says—"Even at the West-end (theatres) it might be difficult to distinguish the sinner from the saint, if we were not helped by observing that a copious tawny mane denotes vice, while a moderate supply of black hair is appropriated to virtue." Certainly, the "tawny" hair has come greatly into fashion for heroines of a peculiar character; and it is to Mr. Thackeray that we owe the epithet. When in 1847, he first introduced Becky Sharp to the world, he described her, at page 19, as being "sandy-haired;" but when he "Novel without a Hero" had advanced to its 436th page—to that famous scene where Mrs. Becky personates Clytemnestra in an acted charade—we are told that "her tawny hair floats down her shoulders." For, at that point in the history, Becky's character had become sufficiently developed to admit of the advanced epithet.—*Once a Week*.

BIOLOGY.—EXPERIENCES OF A "SUBJECT."

MR. EDMUND MORGAN, "Registrar of the Chief Engineer's Office," as he is described by the Lucknow paper, permitted Professor Bushell to "operate" on him at a recent entertainment in that city, and was so much impressed by his experiences that he has narrated them publicly to a large gathering of the local Mutual Improvement Society. Our readers are aware that the Professor does some strange things in the electro-biological line, and they may feel interested in Mr. Morgan's testimony:—

I have never read a book on Electro-Biology in my life; and I may also safely confess, that until Professor Bushell's arrival at Lucknow, I never fairly heard the word; or if I did, never comprehended its meaning beyond knowing that it meant "something," and what that "something" was, I never troubled myself to examine.

I will describe to you my personal feelings and sensation while under the process of "Induction." If others have felt differently, I will leave them to describe their sensations. I may here remark that I have twice submitted myself to the "operation," and in the *preliminary*, the feeling was the same as on the *former* occasion; but in the *subsequent* "influence" there was a wide difference, which I will endeavour to explain in the *sequel*. The disc that was put into my hand, and which I was cautioned intently to watch, was a convex piece of zinc, ¼" thick with a copper plug running through the centre, forming at once a galvanic battery. This composition was firmly fixed into the palm of the left hand, and left there for about 15 minutes. My eyes being intently riveted on one spot, grew gradually weak and dizzy; which I attributed to the fixedness of my gaze on one particular object for such a length of time, and not to any influence of the disc. On the professor making his mysterious passes over my head, and trying to fix my eyes, his efforts were fruitless; but when he removed the disc from my hand, at the same time adroitly feeling the palm which was in a glow of perspiration, he as dexterously rubbed the disc into the moist part, and immediately I felt a tingling sensation running through my arm, possessing the same feeling as if there were a number of small ants at work. The presence of salt in the perspiration forming a willing agent for the production of electricity; and it appeared to me though I may be mistaken, that it was by this means that Professor Bushell, held my physical senses in part control—how he subdued my "will" or mental faculties is a puzzle to me, and which of course must have been the other and more mysterious branch of the science.

I imagined at one moment that by pressing a particular nerve in my forehead, my eyes were made to close; but I must have been mistaken in this, as subsequent results showed. On my being led to my seat at the further end of the stage facing the audience, the Professor placed in my eyes an electro galvinometer to fascinate me, and by the aid of which he succeeded in making me believe that I was a galvinometer to him that all was right, and that his science had absolute mastery. The moment however he pressed his thumb hard against my forehead my eyes were disposed involuntarily to collapse, which induced me to make the previous assertion of the influence he exercised over a particular nerve.

Up to this point of things, I retained perfect consciousness of what was passing around me, but on his pronouncing the mysterious word "Fast" and simultaneously almost passing his hands quickly over my arms and legs, my whole system began to vibrate with the electricity that had been infused at my "Induction," (the mode of which I have already described to you,) and which was now rekindled at his mysterious touch! All now appeared before me as one sea of fire, and the only object that endeavoured to pierce the gloom beyond. On his however pronouncing the equally talismanic word "right" the reality of my faculties, as well as of all things, was present before me as of old.

I will now ask for you two of the opposite "influence" to which he subjected me—one of "body" and the other of "mind"—under the control of his mysterious power. On drawing me from my chair by mysterious signs, I felt as if he possessed all the fascination of the "Basilisk;" and though I had the *wish* I had not the "*will*" to resist this *mysterious suction*. I rose and followed him, like one in a dream; where all things, but the one making, were a blank; and I put the one over my head and pronouncing the word "Fast" emptied suddenly, I was again thrown into a kind of mesmerism (if I may use the phrase) and from which state I will try, as well as I possibly can, to analyse my sensations as an exponent, of what I practically consider to be "Electro-Biology." It may appear inconsistent with my previous admission of unconsciousness that I am able to define ideas that were manifestly in a chaotic state; but the very fact of the *inconsistency*, is the touch stone to this *mysterious power*. At one moment when I was following him round the boards, mechanically, all of a sudden I felt both my "physical" as well as "mental faculties" quite restored; and so of course I stopped to rotate. But Professor felt this, and turning quickly to me, said "ah, ah! you wish to run away, do you?" and then stooping my legs with his hands, I was immediately rooted to the ground where I stood; and he held me by the hands and tugged at me, but I was a fixture. This perhaps he did to show the audience what power he could exercise over my physical capabilities; but as my intellectual faculties appeared to possess me, I was pretending that it was done by electricity, from the jarring and numbed sensation in my feet; and I could even have smiled at my utter helplessness! The temporary relaxation of mind I enjoyed alone, perhaps led me into the secret of how my bodily strength was controlled, for had that been influenced, every thing would have appeared to me in a cloud, as before. This, I trust, will sufficiently serve to illustrate the influence exercised over the "physical senses." In which way, however, the Professor could kindle the spark, or has acquired such distinction in this electric power, is more than those who have known you, and last arrival, Mons. Tassius would—assuming the truth of his story—have done better to have thrown himself at once upon the mercy of his employers, rather than to have saddled himself with such an old man of the sea as was the extortionate Dr. Beckers. The strong thing in these great cases of embezzlement is that such large defalcations as those of Tassius, or in England of Redpath and Higgs, should remain undiscovered for years. "Book making," we believe, claims for itself all the accuracy of a science. But it would seem that the art of book-keeping must be still in its infancy. Under any proper system of auditing and balancing, such gigantic and systematic frauds as those of Tassius ought, we should think, to be an impossibility.—*Daily News*, May 3.

THE Continental papers of most influence are deeply in the discussion of a rumour, first proclaimed in the *Augsburg Gazette*, to the effect that the Jesuits are beatirring themselves to induce the Pope, when the dogma of his Infallibility shall have been decreed, to name his successor, and to resign his diadem. But this rumour depends on a series of contingencies. First of all, the dogma of Infallibility is not yet proclaimed—that is one doubtful event. Next, if it were proclaimed, it does not follow that the Pope, who has a good opinion of himself, would consent to resign an authority which will have been gained to the Papacy mainly by his personal influence—that is another doubtful event. Lastly, it is very doubtful if the Jesuits, who are secret in their working, would let their plans be divulged, so as to be published in a German paper. What is the use of arguing about such a cluster of contingencies? Of course, we quite accept the statement that it would be a graceful thing in the Pope, after he has been proclaimed infallible, to resign his function, and to forego his personal pretensions to infallibility. But is this human nature? No one has fought for the dogma so earnestly as the Pope himself. If in the end the dogma be established, it will be so chiefly to please him; and he is to be pleased in this way in order that he may resign his pleasure, and transmit to a successor the authority he has conquered for himself. But continental journalists seem never so happy as when arguing seriously about mere fancies.—*Daily News*, May 3.

MONS. TASSIUS, the cashier of the house of Messrs. Rothschilds at Paris, who is charged with having embezzled a sum of two millions of francs, the money of his employers, has stated that his defalcations commenced some years ago, when he lost a sum of six hundred francs to meet a temporary difficulty, hoping shortly to replace it. A certain Dr. Beckers, to whom he rashly told the secret, used it at once to extort from him several large sums, which were of course obtained from the same source. Beckers went on remorselessly increasing his demands for hush-money, and at last persuaded Tassius to endeavour to make up the entire deficit by gambling upon the Bourse. The gambling was of course unsuccessful, and the interval between the first loss and the last arrival, Mons. Tassius would—assuming the truth of his story—have done better to have thrown himself at once upon the mercy of his employers, rather than to have saddled himself with such an old man of the sea as was the extortionate Dr. Beckers. The strong thing in these great cases of embezzlement is that such large defalcations as those of Tassius, or in England of Redpath and Higgs, should remain undiscovered for years. "Book making," we believe, claims for itself all the accuracy of a science. But it would seem that the art of book-keeping must be still in its infancy. Under any proper system of auditing and balancing, such gigantic and systematic frauds as those of Tassius ought, we should think, to be an impossibility.—*Daily News*, May 3.

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CIVILIZATION.

ADDRESS BY THE HON'BLE J. B. PHEAR AT THE BETHUNE SOCIETY.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THE following address having given rise to much comment, and some strong feeling in the native community, is submitted for candid consideration. Mr. Phear commenced by asking the indulgence of the audience. He had been suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to take the place of another lecturer, and was not prepared with a written lecture. After explaining the reasons which had influenced him in the choice of his subject, he proceeded as follows:—

I wish this evening to lay before you considerations drawn from the peculiar situation of your country, relative to its governors, which ought, I think, to stimulate in all of you the highest motives to personal improvement and exertion. The situation to which I refer is shortly this. The affairs of your country are administered, and the public interests of your people are cared for, by a body of foreigners whose civilization is manifestly different from, and, I will venture to say, considerably in advance of, your own. So much the better for you, no doubt, as far as the operation of State rule can legitimately extend. But there is a point beyond which it cannot reach, if at all, without doing mischief; and that point lies very little below the uppermost surface of society. Now, in all cases where the Government is the creation of the people themselves, and subject to their control, we may safely enough take the degree of enlightenment which it displays in its action, as an index of the general condition of the community at large. The Government is then only the highest result of the natural social forces active in the country, and must correspond intimately with all other of their manifestations. But this is not so in a case like your own. Your Government is essentially foreign, moved from abroad, while the state of your society is necessarily the product of home influences, over which the Government has no direct control. Whether your country is to advance in a career of progressive civilization or not must depend solely upon the nature and activity of these influences. This is an affair in which the foreign governing class is very nearly powerless. It rests, I may say, entirely with yourselves. And it is to this point that I particularly want to direct your attention, because I think your minds are prone to entertain exaggerated notions as to the capabilities of the State in this respect, and yourselves little apt at realizing your own responsibilities. It would be a great mistake on your part, if, on a survey of the great works effected under English rule in India, you flattered yourselves into the belief that your countrymen had attained the civilization of which these are distinctive features. Mr. Buckle has demonstrated very completely the frailty of this sort of reasoning, by the example which he has drawn from the history of Spain. After describing graphically the "darkness and apathy of the Spanish nation," prevailing in the beginning of the eighteenth century, he says:—"The only remedy for this seemed to be foreign aid; and Spain being now ruled by a foreign dynasty, that aid was called in." He then mentions some of the most prominent educational measures of the Government, and continues:—Many other and similar steps were taken by the Government, whose indefatigable exertions would deserve our warmest praise if we did not know how impossible it is for any Government to enlighten a nation, and how absolutely essential it is that the desire for improvement should, in the first place, proceed from the people themselves. No progress is real unless it is spontaneous. The movement, to be effective, must emanate from within, and not from without; it must be due to general causes acting on the whole country, and not to the mere will of a few powerful individuals. During the eighteenth century, all the means of improvement were lavishly supplied to the Spaniards, but the Spaniards did not want to improve. They were satisfied with themselves; they were sure of the accuracy of their own opinions, and were proud of the notions which they inherited, and which they did not wish either to increase or to diminish. Being unable to doubt, they were, therefore, unwilling to inquire." And, finally, Mr. Buckle, in a recapitulation of the principal facts previously detailed by him, further says:—"Such were the transactions which I have narrated, and consider them as a whole, extending from the accession of Philip V. to the death of Charles III., over a period of nearly ninety years, we shall be struck with wonder at their unity, at the regularity of their march, and at their apparent success. Looking at the matter merely in a political point of view, it may be doubted if such vast and uninterrupted progress has ever been seen in any country either before or since. For three generations there was no pause on the part of the Government—not one reaction, not one sign of halting. Improvement upon improvement, and reform upon reform, followed each other in quick succession. . . . .

These would have been great deeds in any country; in such a country as Spain they were marvellous. Of them I have given an abridged and, therefore, an imperfect account, but still sufficient to show how the Government laboured to diminish superstition, to check bigotry, to stimulate intellect, to promote industry, and to rouse the people from their moral slumber. . . . .

They who believe that a Government can civilize a nation, and that legislators are the cause of social progress, will naturally expect that Spain reaped permanent benefit from these liberal maxims which now, for the first time, were put into execution."

I pause here in my quotation for a moment to give you time to possess yourselves of these passages as they would read if "India" were put therein for Spain, and the "nineteenth" for the "eighteenth" century. Would the verisimilitude of the picture be altogether destroyed by the change? And clearly the result of English rule for the last eighty or ninety years in India was to a degree co-ordinate with the Spanish events of Mr. Buckle's narration—then the conclusions immediately announced by that able writer have a significance for us here which we cannot but so carefully borne in mind. He proceeds thus:—"The fact, however, is that such a policy, wise as it appeared, was not lasting, simply because the rulers could not run counter to the whole train of preceding circumstances. It was opposed to the habits of the national mind, and was introduced into a state of society not yet ripe for it. No reform can produce real good, unless it is the work of public opinion, and unless the people themselves take the initiative. In Spain, during the eighteenth century, foreign influence, and the complications of foreign politics, bestowed enlightened rulers upon an unenlightened country. The consequence was that for a time great things were done. Evils were removed; grievances were redressed; many important improvements were introduced; and a spirit of toleration was exhibited, such as had never before been seen in that priest-ridden and superstitious land. But the mind of Spain was untouched. While the surface and, as it were, the symptoms of affairs were ameliorated, affairs themselves remained unchanged. Below that surface, and far out of reach of every political remedy, large generations were at work, which had been operating for many centuries, and which were sure, sooner or later, to force politicians to retrace their step, and compel them to inaugurate a policy which would suit the traditions of the country, and harmonize with the circumstances under which those traditions had been formed. At length the reaction came. In 1788 Charles III. died, and was succeeded by Charles IV. . . . It was now seen how insecure everything was, and how little reliance can be placed on reforms, which, instead of being suggested by the people, are bestowed on them by the political classes. Charles IV., though a weak and contemptible prince, was so supported in his general views by the feelings of the Spanish nation, that in less than five years he was able completely to reverse that liberal policy which it had taken three generations of statesmen to build up. In less than five years everything was changed."

It seems to me that the foregoing extracts are so pregnant with interest to all of us, that I make no apology for having produced them at such length. And if I am not mistaken on this point, I am sure you will all, with me, feel prompted to inquire,—What is the state of things here?—what, after making due allowance for differences which are properly not available to Government action, remains as the true condition of your social body?—what, in short, is the existing civilization of your people? The complete answer to this question would be a book—a history—which I am not capable of writing. In M. Guizot's *Civilization de l'Europe* the definition alone of the word civilization, notwithstanding the author's analytical power and precision of language, occupies that whole of the first lecture! But even without pretending to touch the hem of the formidable task, which an inquiry of this kind would constitute, I think I can direct your attention to one or two social facts which may lead you to a test of the quality and principle of growth in your civilization, and serve to measure the amount of work which lies before you.

But first let me remind you of some of the essential elements of European civilization. In England, for instance, the general diffusion of material well-being among the population, the amount of accumulated wealth in the shape of furniture, table-ware (that is glass, cutlery, porcelain, &c.), clothing, linen, and so on, which is in daily and hourly use almost universally not merely kept for great occasions), is certainly surprising at first sight. Considerable amenity of manners and habits of life prevails low down in the social scale. Female elegance and refinement of thought makes its influence felt, as well outside as inside the house; and by it social intercourse is governed. I appeal to those who possess experience in many countries for the truth of this observation. Do not these characteristics of English society mark it out as the favoured land, of all others, in which the comforts of life are most widely diffused, and the amenities of life most highly prized? Then, again, what is the spirit of loyalty to the law, which pervades all classes of the community? Is it not a fact, that, though the English constitution upon which your country is founded creates its wisdom, that matters of order must be dealt with at the moment they arise (cheers.) Two matters relating to order were mentioned in the letter of the hon. member for Peterborough. The one was his challenge of the decision of myself, which he presumes was not heard owing to the noise which prevailed. Now the occurrence took place a short time ago, and it will be in the recollection of the house that I put the question as many as three times (cheers.) The hon. member has had considerable experience in this house, and he has said that having challenged my decision the first and second time, he presumed that I did not hear him upon the third time. I certainly did not; but if there is anything to blame, I must refer that blame to the want of distinct expression on the part of the hon. gentleman (cheers.) With regard to the expressions which other hon. gentlemen are said to have used towards him, I need not say that they never reached my ears (cheers.) But if they were expressed and uttered in the manner in which the hon. member mentions in his letter, it would have been his duty to have brought them under the notice of the house at the moment, and I think that the experience of every member will enable him to certify that if anything contrary to order or offensive to an individual is brought under the house immediate redress is accorded (cheers). I think, therefore, that on this point, in illustration of the importance of deciding matters of order at the moment, and I must join the hon. member who brought this matter before us in regretting that the hon. member for Peterborough should have passed by this house and referred his complaints to the public through the medium of a communication to the newspapers (hear, hear). That is a course which I think is becoming the dignity of this house, and affects the credit of all its members (cheers).

Mr. Whalley.—I hope the house will allow me to read the remarks which I endeavoured to address to it on the occasion referred to (cries of "No, no"). So far as my memory goes, these are the words I employed.

Sir D. Salomons rose to order.

The Speaker.—I should be sorry if the hon. gentleman was deprived of the opportunity of making any explanation of his conduct which he may think proper.

Mr. Whalley.—These were the words:—"I address to the house, "It seems to me extraordinary that the right hon. gentleman the member for Northamptonshire, with the views he has now expressed, should not join me in challenging the vote and calling for a division." I did so on each occasion, although to my surprise the honourable member for North Warwickshire was silent. I thought it right to notice as well as I could through this clamour, the incident which may account for it. On my challenging the second time, there was much outcry round about where I happened to be standing, namely, on the steps behind your chair, and the words, "Kick him," "Strangle him," (a laugh), were very emphatically uttered in reference to my persisting in calling for a division. The observation I made was heard by many, and the reply to it was much laughter and increased uproar. I have thought it right to name the circumstance, but regret having to do so. It is, I presume, too late to remedy the great mistake that I, in common with the hon. member for North Warwickshire, committed, in allowing this vote to pass. I have given a full explanation of the circumstances as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Brady.—As a Catholic member of this house I entirely deny that the Catholic members (Oh, oh, and order) employed any of the expressions made use of on the occasion of which the hon. member speaks. As a fact the Roman Catholic members could not possibly have interfered, for none of them sit in that part of the house. The only member who could be accused as having taken part in the affair as a Catholic is the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Kinnaird) (loud laughter).

The Speaker.—In reference to the words of explanation offered by the hon. member, I may say that my recollection of what occurred certainly differs materially from his (hear, hear, and laughter). What I recollect is this, that the hon. member stated that he had challenged my decision; but as soon as he stated that, I told him that it was too late (hear, hear). And that, according to the best of my recollection, put an end to the discussion (hear, hear). I stated that it was too late; and not a single word which the hon. member has now read reached my ears (cheers). Mr. D. F. Fortescue.—I think it only just to the hon. member, as his statement appears to be doubted, to say that I had the honour of sitting next to him that night, and no such expressions as he has alluded to reached my ears (a laugh), although I heard him refer to them afterwards (hear, hear).

Mr. Crawfurd.—I sat next to the hon. member for Peterborough on that occasion. I understood that he challenged your decision, but not as though he intended to push it to a division. The expressions he heard—and of course I do not doubt his statement—must have been uttered in a low whisper, for they did not reach my ear (laughter).

ADDRESS OF GARIBALDI TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE *Rappel* publishes the following proclamation of Garibaldi to the French army

LOTHAIR.*

(*Saturday Review*, May 7.)

If it is asked why Mr. Disraeli writes a novel which is certainly not of the highest order of art, it may be safely answered that his main object is his own amusement. The profound and salutary counsels which, according to the intimation of his motto, he offers to youth, probably appear to himself to be but moderately serious. The chief moral lesson of the story appears to be the inexpediency of becoming converted to the Roman Catholic faith; but only Mr. Disraeli would have introduced as a serio-comic episode a little contest of ingenuity in which a bishop contrives to make the hero partake of the sacrament according to the Anglican rite, notwithstanding the counter-intrigues of an accomplished cardinal. The controversial part of the book is subordinate to the decorative effects in which Mr. Disraeli delights as heartily as when Lord Codlingsby five and twenty years ago visited Rafael Mendoza at his sumptuous palace in Holywell Street. The true precursor of the author of *Lothair* was the biographer of Aladdin. The palace which was built in a night by the Genius of the Lamp was not more splendid than Lothair's ancestral hall at Muriel, and the pages who carried trays of diamonds in the wedding procession of the Princess are reproduced in Mr. Ruby the jeweller, who visits a duchess annually for the purpose of airing her pearls on a sunny garden slope, where they are exposed to a warm west wind. Great English country houses are probably the most luxurious places which have ever existed, and many of them are of large dimensions; but Muriel stands alone in its numerous galleries and internal courts, and especially in the alabaster tomb of Lothair's grandfather, which adorned one of the halls, with its railing of solid gold. The admiring reader would scarcely have been surprised if one of the lady visitors had, like Mirian Mendoza, taken a thousand-pound note from a heap lying on a the table and twisted it up to light a cigar. There is always something attractive in the preservation through maturity of the innocent tastes of early life; and it is pleasant to find that Mr. Disraeli still cherishes the ducal illusions which fascinated his youth. In the long interval between *Vivian Grey* or *The Young Duke*, and *Lothair*, Mr. Disraeli has lived with dukes, he has had dukes for his underlings, and he has created a duke. Only a year ago he caused the House of Lords, through the intervention of a confidential agent, [illegible] its policy at a moment's notice, and at this large majority of peers habitually submits to [illegible]se; yet he rises to enthusiasm when he describes a guest as making, not a bow to [illegible], but "a reverence of ceremony." Lothair whose surname and title are left in whimsical [illegible] from the beginning of the book to the end, must in the nature of things have been at least a marquis, as he almost transcends the dukes of the story in splendour. It is a trifling indication of magnificence that his cook bears the title of chief of the kitchen, and that, like Pharaoh, he is served by a chief butler. The parterres, the fanes and fountains, the glittering statues, and the Babylonian terraces formed a whole, as may easily be believed, "much of which was beautiful, and all of which was striking and singular."

The fairy prince of the story, like his prototypes in the *Arabian Nights*, has scarcely any character of his own. The customary and conventional assurance that the hero possesses great ability is not illustrated by any display of sagacity or of brilliancy; but his passive subjection to the influence of others is perfectly natural; and many great artists, including Scott, have found it convenient to take commonplace personages for the nominal subjects of fiction. Young men in the ordinary conditions of life are, happily for themselves, not worth managing or courting, but Lothair inherits, with his rank and his boundless wealth, liability to be used as an instrument by men, and still more certainly by women. Mr. Disraeli once or twice touches lightly and playfully on the presumption of an inexperienced boy. "Oh, as for that," says Lothair at twenty, "my opinions are already formed on every subject; that is to say, every subject of importance, and, what is more, they will never change." A year later, having in the meantime narrowly escaped conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, he was not so confident as he was a few months ago that he could be ushered by a priest from his deathbed to the society of St. Michael and all the angels." When Mr. Disraeli formerly preached the supremacy of youth, he thought it necessary that the Coningsbys and Tancreds should proclaim new doctrines to their astonished elders, although it was seldom possible to ascertain the nature of their teaching. There is no violation of probability in the plastic versatility of Lothair. His [illegible] are interesting in themselves, though [illegible] his sake, and at the end he marries, as was [illegible] first love, the Duke's daughter, and is [illegible]e happy ever after. The cardinal, who [illegible] large part in the story, "was an entire [illegible] female influence, and a considerable believer [illegible]nce over females; and he had good cause [illegible]victions. But for the accident of his crossing [illegible] of a woman who was beyond the reach of [illegible] the calculation would have succeeded with Lothair. The young grandee's early affections were set on the Lady Corisande, for it appears that the hero's aristocracy despises the Christian names which serve for commoners. The duke has accordingly named his daughter Corisande, and one of his grandsons is called Clovis. Notwithstanding her remarkable name, Lady Corisande was an orthodox Englishwoman in politics and religion, and she decided the great question between the bishop and the cardinal by persuading Lothair to conform to the ceremony which was supposed to fix his position as an English churchman. After his first visit to the Duke at Brentham, Lothair went to stay with a Catholic nobleman in Kent, and there also was, as might be expected, another beautiful enthusiast who was bent on his conversion. He had informed the duchess that he should build two thousand new cottages as soon as he was of age, but after staying for a week or two in the same house with Miss Arundel he determined instead to spend two hundred thousand pounds in building a Roman Catholic cathedral in Westminster. The reasons for his decision, as stated in Mr. Disraeli's vagnest manner, but it is sufficiently evident that his real motive was simply to please the young lady. The cathedral would probably have been erected if Lothair had not met with a third lady, who, although she is already married, is the real heroine of the book. Theodora, an Italian revolutionist, knows everything. By the assistance of Mary Anne as their eponymic saint is the wife of Colonel Campian, a Southern American. Her beauty, genius, courage, and enthusiasm would have fully excused the passionate devotion of Lothair if there had not been a husband in the way, whose existence the ardent hero apparently forgets. The most splendid, or perhaps the most audacious, act of his life is his assistance to Corisande at the end of the third volume, that "to one opinion I have been constant, in one I am unshaken, and that is my adoring love to you." It would have been imprudent and irrelevant to talk of two parenthetic passions, when Clara Arundel had taken the veil as a nun, and Theodora had died on the field of battle. In the meantime Theodora's anxiety to provide money and arms for the enterprize which ended at Mentana had moved Lothair to devote to her service the £200,000 which had been destined for the cathedral, and to accompany her and her husband on the campaign, under the name of Captain Muriel. Desperately wounded at Mentana, he falls once more into the hands of Lady St. Jerome and Miss Arundel, and of the priests and monsignori who surround them. Again on the point of being converted, he is saved by the clumsy contrivance of a supernatural vision of the dead Theodora. The revelation of the Asian mystery to Tancred in the desert is not an odder illustration of Mr. Disraeli's occasional eccentricity.

The most interesting parts of the book describe the intrigues of the priests, and the comparatively respectable plots of the followers of Mazzini and Garibaldi. Mr. Disraeli still believes, for the purposes of romance, that, as he once informed the House of Commons, Italy is "honeycombed with secret societies," which indeed, according to his revelations, extend over Europe. In France the societies take the name of Mary Anne, in honour of Theodora; but in Italy a deeper and more tragic conspiracy is known as *Madre Natura*. Mazzini himself is in one scene introduced in a thin disguise, but Garibaldi is only represented by a lieutenant. It would seem that Mr. Disraeli sympathizes with the revolutionary conspirators rather than with the propagandists of Popery, although in both cases it is his object to produce a vivid picture, and not to express opinions. It is a singular coincidence that two novels have been published in England within a few months on the subject of Italian plots and struggles, and that one has been written by the hero of Rome, of Sicily, and of Aspromonte, and the other by the statesman who was one of the leading Ministers of England when the battle of Mentana was fought. *Lothair* is incomparably superior in literary merit to the *Rule of the Monk*, but it is almost equally remarkable for the absence of official reticence. The confidential agent of the Holy See discusses in a secret interview with the French Ambassador in London the interest of the English Government in securing the support of the Pope against the Fenians. If he had mentioned the names of the Ministers whose judgment he hoped to convince, he would have spoken of Lord Derby, Lord Stanley, and of Mr. Disraeli himself. Theodora proposes on a certain contingency the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon, whose communications with the *Mary Anne* and the *Madre Natura* are published with singular frankness. In the excitement of reproducing with fictitious embellishments a recent and striking enterprise, Mr. Disraeli almost forgets his hero. There is no intimation that Lothair when he took service with Garibaldi in the smallest degree for the liberation of Rome; and immediately after the affair of Mentana, when he is surrounded by the zealous adherents of the Pope, he never displays either regret for the defeat of the cause or anxiety for the fate of his associates. A certain unsteadiness may be excused in early youth, but a volunteer in a revolutionary campaign who is not enthusiastic for the moment is a poor creature. Lothair, like his biographer, seems to foresee that in the third volume he can easily fall back on the splendour of Muriel and on the beautiful Lady Corisarde.

The machinations of the cardinal and of the priests are described in a tone of gentle satire, which in England never passes into caricature. When the scene changes to Rome the methods used for conversion become more melodramatically unprincipled. The clergy who surround Lothair, whose presence in the hospital has been communicated to Miss Arundel by a beautiful republican, the wife of a tailor, invent and circulate a legend that he had been wounded on the side of the Pope, and that he had been miraculously rescued by the Virgin. The whole story is published in the official paper, and Lothair, with his usual helplessness, scarcely ventures to contradict the cardinal when he coolly assumes that it is true. The conversations in Lord St. Jerome's house in Kent and at Muriel are more probable and more amusing. The cardinal and his staff are gentlemen and men of the world, who are never troublesome, and who never lose temper or courage after an occasional disappointment. The Anglican bishop, who is perhaps drawn from life, is not less admirable:—

"He was particularly playful on the morrow at breakfast. Though his face beamed with Christian kindness there was a twinkle in his eye which seemed not entirely superior to mundane self-complacency, even to a sense of earthly merriment. His seraphic raillery excited sympathetic applause from the ladies, especially from the daughters of the house of Brentham, who laughed occasionally even before his seraphic jokes were well launched. His lambent flashes sometimes even played over the Cardinal, whose cerulean armour nevertheless remained always unscathed. Monsignore Chidioch, however, who would once rush unnecessarily to the aid of his chief, was tumbled over by the bishop with relentless gaiety, to the infinite delight of Lady Corisande, who only wished it had been that dreadful Monsignore Catesby."

The natural sympathy of intellect with intellect renders Mr. Disraeli far more sympathetic with the bishop and the cardinal than with the Tadpoles and Tapers of the past. The only illnatured passage in the book is a personal attack on an eminent man, of whom he evidently knows nothing except that he has himself received from him strong provocation. His satire of the Oxford professor is pointless, inasmuch as it is utterly unjust and inapplicable, but it will probably injure its object in the opinion of strangers. It would be creditable to the good taste and good feeling of a writer who is seldom malignant either in books or in public life, if the digression were expunged in future editions.

There is fortunately but little in the book about Semitic doctrines, though one of the best of the secondary characters is partially spoiled by the use, after Mr. Dickens's manner, of a tag or catchword about the Aryans. Once only a mysterious Syrian expounds the several functions in history of the Greek and the Hebrew, to nearly the same effect with a wonderful discourse which was delivered by Mr. Gladstone when he resigned the office of Rector of the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Disraeli's Paraclete has the great advantage over his rival expositor of uttering one or two unprofitable sentences instead of a pamphlet; and on the whole *Lothair* is much more amusing than *Juventus Mundi*, and also more instructive. The cardinal, and Mr. Phœbus the artist, and Mr. Putney Giles the great solicitor, are like real or possible dignitaries, painters, and men of business, while Latona is much less like the Virgin Mary than is Madria Seraphina de Angelis, the wife of the tailor in the Ripètta, who suggested to the Roman priests the fiction of a divine apparition. The book deserves much of the popularity which it will certainly enjoy. Many readers will be attracted by the connexion of the story with recent history and with the religious controversies which occupy or arouse certain sections of the community. The personal references are, with the exception which has been mentioned, never offensive, although they are sometimes odd. Lord St. Aldegonde, summoned from the East by the Opposition Whip in the Session of 1858, and who writes that Glyn has written an infernally insolent letter; but the writer proceeds to defend Mr. Glyn by saying that his urgency was perfectly justified, as it was important to send the Irish Church Resolutions up to the House of Lords by the largest possible majority. The cool playfulness with which Mr. Disraeli speaks of a decisive movement checked two years ago against himself as Prime Minister may or may not be dignified, but it is undoubtedly amusing and characteristic. The multitude will delight in the record of the week of stately and luxurious diversion which was passed by Lothair among his peers, his cardinals, and his beautiful contemporaries in his ornamental palace. The success of coarse daubs by artists who have never seen the original attests the general interest which is excited among the outside world by even a peep into the social paradise of aristocracy.

TEN YEARS IN AN INDIAN PRISON.

(*All the Year Round.*)

On the 17th of January 1781, Sir Eyre Coote, the veteran commander-in-chief of India, who one-and-twenty years before had defeated Count Lally and the French army, and taken Pondicherry, commenced a campaign against Hyder Ali, by encamping on the Red Hills near the above named city.

On the 6th of February some artillerymen sent to burn the French boats on the beach at Pondicherry, were cut off by a flying party of Hyder's horse. The daring freebooters had no time to carry off any plunder, but still they ventured near enough to the English lines to snatch up an unfortunate sepoy sergeant-major who was bathing in a tank in front of the quarter guard, and also an artillery camp colour-man, named James Bristowe, son of a blacksmith at Norwich. The "looties" instantly stripped the young artilleryman of everything he possessed, and hurried him, almost naked and with bound arms, before their cruel master, Hyder, who was then encamped about five miles from the right flank of our army, between us and Cuddalore. There was nothing extraordinary or sumptuous about Hyder's tent, except a gorgeous rich Persian carpet spread on the floor, and held down at the corners by four massive square pieces of silver. Several French officers were present, and one of them who spoke English, questioned the prisoner as to the strength and destination of Sir Eyre Coote's army; but when Bristowe replied thirty-five thousand men (five thousand of them Europeans) and seventy pieces of ordnance, the Frenchman briskly swore that he lied, and that all the Europeans then in India did not amount to that number. Hyder, scowling at this supposed attempt to deceive him, ordered the prisoner to be kept tied to the ground on the bare sand in the rear of his tent during the halts, and by day, when marching, to be lashed to the captive sergeant-major; Bristowe remained in this forlorn state for seven days without any food, except what the gentler of his guards brought him now and then by stealth out of sheer compassion. On the fourth day, when Hyder had encamped nearer Cuddalore, where the English were entrenched, a Mahomedan officer came to Bristowe and ordered him an allowance of one lee of rice and two pice a day. He tried hard to induce Bristowe to enter Hyder's service; but finding him obstinate, curtailed his food and pay and sent him off to Gingee, a small rock fort that the Nabob had surrendered, and where Hyder had left his women, provisions, stores and camp equipage. At Gingee, Bristowe was handcuffed, and on being removed to Arcot heavy leg-irons were substituted. But it was hard to chain up a blacksmith's son securely. After three weeks of patient and intelligent labour, Bristowe contrived, by means of a piece of broken china, to file down the head of the nails which rivetted his irons so as to be able to throw them off at pleasure. All he wanted now was, to secure his escape, was a heavy night's rain; for even a shower will always drive Asiatic sentries under cover. But unfortunately for the poor fellow, the moon kept consistently luminous, the stars steadily brilliant. On the first of March, 1781, Bristowe and the other English prisoners were marched towards Seringapatam, Hyder's capital. Driven fast by blows from the guard of eighty Hindoos, past Vellore, which was held by the English, they ascended the Ghauts, passing on their way innumerable mud forts, and reached Seringapatam on the 18th of the month. In this city the officers and common soldiers were imprisoned separately: the latter in a large enclosure surrounded by a cloistery, like that of a caravanseri. The poor wretches, dying fast of small-pox and dropsy, were rotting like plague-stricken beasts, unpitied and untended. Bristowe, however, contrived, with great forethought, to baffle the fell diseases by forcing a hard ball of wax into his leg, which served as a constant issue and a safety valve for all bad humours. A plan of escape was soon projected by some of the badly-fed prisoners. Two rice cakes were made for the flight, and ropes were procured for scaling the wall; but the evening before the proposed departure a heavy rain fell and washed away the very part of the wall selected for the escalade. A strong guard was then instantly placed on the spot, and so the attempt to escape was frustrated.

About six months afterwards the escape of some English prisoners roused Hyder to practise increased cruelties to the residue. They were brought out with their hands tied behind them, and every slave in the regiment lashed them with tamarind twigs: making in all fifteen hundred lashes to each prisoner. Soon after this, two thousand more English prisoners arrived, being a detachment which Colonel Braithwaite had surrendered in the Tanjore country. A pestilential disease breaking out in the prison, now filthy and overcrowded, the Europeans were removed to a spacious square near Sinyam Vet. But the killadar, soon seeing Bristowe and his companions in better spirits at the change, accused them of getting lazy from indulgence and neglecting the chain drill at which they were employed; so, loading them again with irons, he sent them back, beaten all the way, to their old impure prison.

The July after this cruelty two English lieutenants, Speedman and Rutlege, arrived; they were two wounded men, who having been left at Vellore, and, receiving supplies, tactfully sallied from that garrison, with only one company of sepoys, three three-pounders, and a handful of Polygars. On their second day's march, however, Tippoo's whole army came down upon them. They fought till nearly every sepoy was wounded, till the powder was nearly all expended, and the Polygars had deserted; then, and not till then, they hoisted a white handkerchief, and signalled for quarter. Fifty picked midshipmen and seamen shortly after arrived from Bangalore, having been surrendered to Hyder at Cuddalore by M. Suffrein, the French admiral. Suffrein, wanting sailors in the fleet, had offered each of them a hatful of dollars if they would serve, and, enraged at their refusal, had them sold to Hyder, where all others had escaped at Arnee, by the help of their companions, who answered for the missing ones at muster. Three days after their arrival eight hundred more slaves were brought to Seringapatam. In November, 1782, Colonel Baillie, one of the prisoners, died, as it was supposed, of poison; but really of the cruelty of Hyder, who had refused to send him doctors. In the meantime Colonel Braithwaite escaped.

Towards the end of 1782, Hyder Ali died, and his son, Tippoo Sahib, ascended the throne. His first step was to appoint a new killadar to command at Seringapatam. The old killadar, who had been merciful, was thrown into prison.

Bristowe and many other prisoners were removed in December to Mysore. Three English officers had just before been murdered there; one had killed himself rather than be forced to take poison; a second, attacking his murderers, was felled by a slab of stone thrown at him; the third was bound and had poison forced down his throat. Feeling now certain that a massacre was intended, the prisoners agreed among themselves that they would attack Tippoo's assassins when they came, and would die fighting. But after four months' alarm they discovered that peace had been proclaimed, and that Tippoo was only wishing to secrete the captives he did not intend to surrender; for Bristowe and his companions were then ordered back to Seringapatam, and became havildars and subahdars to the different slave battalions.

During this year two European soldiers, who had killed and wounded some guards in their efforts to escape, were compelled to work at carrying dirt in the chests of Tippoo's empire, and were then assassinated. Their children were also slain. Ensign Clark was beaten to death by one of Tippoo's subahdars.

Bristowe and other enforced Mahomedans, eight in number, were now employed to drill forty thousand Malabar Roman Catholic slaves, dragged from the Sedanore and Mangalore countries by Tippoo's troopers. The rough usage of some of the European officers of these Malabar regiments led to fresh severities being shown to the prisoners, who were now obliged to sell part of their daily allowance of bad rice to buy firewood and salt. A fugitive detected in escaping was punished by the loss of his nose and ears, and was then sent camp in the Carnatic, going to join some friends in Tippoo's frontier town of Gooty. The killadar, telling him that the Mahrattas were plundering the country, and were encamped only seven coss off, tried to induce him to enter his service. Bristowe refused, but asked to be permitted to sleep in the fort that night. This the killadar, a good-natured man, allowed, and next morning sent Bristowe on a save road with two large cakes, some chutney, and a guide. A few nights later, Bristowe again stumbled on a fort, and was challenged by a sentry; but seeing lights moving towards him, he fled into a wood and took refuge in a cliff cave. There he remained all day, and at sunset, rising to start, heard a strange noise, and beheld, to his astonishment, a bear, busy at work scratching a den at the foot of the very rock where he had lain hidden.

Dejected for want of food, his feet swollen and sore, Bristowe had the good fortune to reach a deserted village next morning, recently plundered by the Mahrattas; he picked up among the ruins some rice and raggy, a few chillies, a little tobacco, an old earthern pot and a most useful stout bamboo walking stick. He ate the rice raw, and spent the rest of the day gathering grain in a *jarra* field.

The poor fellow was now so weak as to require almost constant rest, being unable to travel more than six miles in twenty-four hours. His spirits had not forsaken him, but his strength was daily going; the end must, he felt, soon come. Still he strained every nerve, and tottered on, till the 27th, when he reached the bank of a small nullah. Here his sufferings nearly ended. The attempt to cross, so exhausted his scanty strength, that but for some bullocks which grazed on the opposite bank he would inevitably have perished. In this struggle for life, he lost his earthern pot, his tobacco, and all his provisions; quite exhausted, he crawled up the bank and threw himself on the grass to die. Refreshed, however, by a few hours' sleep, with new strength the poor hunted runaway struggled on over the desolate hill-country, hungry and tormented with pain, yet hoping to reach at last the end of the range of hills, at the foot of which he had so long travelled. But now a new and apparently insurmountable obstacle presented itself to his dejected eyes. The Taugbadur river lay before him, no boats were in sight, and he was too exhausted to swim. In this dreadful perplexity he looked eagerly for some floating branch to bear him up across the stream, but all in vain. Not allowing himself to despair, he moved slowly along the banks, until his heart leaped up at seeing a ferry-boat: but the boatman would not even suffer him to approach. Afraid to solicit a passage too eagerly, and not strong enough to force one, Bristowe submitted to his destiny, and went back to seek for a ford. Suddenly looking across, he saw two large forts at some distance, and hearing the cannon, concluded they were besieged either by the English or their allies. The next day, about three o'clock, observing a guard of soldiers stationed as scouts between the river and the extremity of the hills, Bristowe ascended the hills, which were grassy, but without covert for wild beasts, and lay down and slept till morning. At daybreak, still ascending, he met an old woman watching cows, who gave him some bread, and told him of a road by which to avoid another guard. On reaching the plain below, he fed on grain which he picked, and for four days continued to follow the course of the river; only advancing, however, seven miles in that time. On the fourth day, some Mahratta horsemen swooped down on him, and threw him off to their watching the Nalputty Rajah, whose fort was close by. The Rajah, just starting for the field, left Bristowe with his son, who sent a native doctor to heal his wounded feet. On the rajah's return Bristowe told him who he was, and pretended to consent to enter into his service. Having inspired the people at the fort with confidence in him, the next night he walked straight to a place where the river was about two hundred yards broad, plunged in, swam across, and made for Jopaul, which was about twenty-four miles to the south-east. Having no money with him, obtained from his allowance of rice, which he had sold, he bought food at the villages he passed, and next day was picked up by some of the Nizam's people and sent on an elephant to Monberjing's camp. Here he was put under guard, as a Frenchman sent by Tippoo to succour the fort. Desiring to be taken before the English commander, that gentleman, Captain Dalrymple, on learning the poor man's story, instantly ordered him clothes and money, and congratulated him on his escape.

Bristowe was sent to the Nizam's court, whence Captain Kennaway, the English resident, sent him on to Condapilly. Bristowe expressing his wish to rejoin the grand army, fight against Tippoo, and furnish information respecting the batteries at Seringapatam, letters of introduction were given him to Lord Cornwallis and Colonel Marray. The military auditor-general, pitying the man, exerted himself successfully to recover for him full arrears of pay for the whole time of his suffering and imprisonment.

SONGS OF THE SORROWFUL.

I.—"THE GIFT OF THE GAB."

I'm wealthy, I'm healthy, I'am young, I'm admired,
I've acquired talents both in music and art;
I can knock off a sonnet or two when required,
And in a discussion can well bear my part.
But this latter gift renders life such a bore,
That every day do I suffer a stab;
I never can be thankful for true happiness more,
For alas! I was born with the Gift of the Gab.

At home when the cook is in vinous condition,
And each dish is spoiled as a matter of "course,"
She comes the next day in a state of contrition,
Repentant, regretful, a prey to remorse.
My wife who should speak to the wretch—'tis her duty—
Catches up her pet dog with a scream,
Exclaiming, "My dear, you must talk to this 'beauty,'
Because, love, you know you've the Gift of the Gab."

When I get to my Club, where I'm on the Committee,
I find that Jack Johnson has done something wrong.
All his friends say it's shameful, and though it's a pity,
We must have him up, and pitch into him strong.
I want to propose him, I long to be out of it;
But "No," says the others, "you are such a dab
At this sort of thing, *you're* our spokesman, no doubt of it,
You shouldn't possess such a Gift of the Gab."

I break Johnson's heart, for my eloquent tongue gors
Nineteen to the dozen when once I commence;
Like bear from the kennel when outward the bung goes,
And Johnson's expelled for a trifling offence.
Next week in a row quite as dreadful I fumble,
They say that political secrets I blab
Outside the club-walls, and I feel rather humble
As folks lay it all to my Gift of the Gab.

Brown bolts from his wife, and in Fleet Street I meet him
In tears, for he's anxious repentance to show;
He seizes my arm, and in vain I entreat him
To call with himself—but he says "You must go
At once! See my wife, state my case, urge it strongly"
(His wife's a strong Scotchwoman nde Miss M'Tab,
Who thinks I'm her husband's accomplice—though wrongly.)
"My life's in your hands—you've the Gift of the Gab."

Of course I succeed—now they're wretched together,
Eat that's not my business. I prefer to go
Any time for weeks with my wife, for the weather
Is really delightfully balmy, you know.
A Charity Dinner, a dreadful affair which
I try to escape, but they manage to nab
Me just as I'm off, "Come, you must take the chair, which
You promised you would. You've the Gift of the Gab!"

I go to a party, which dull p'raps a shade is,
The supper is solemn, and everything's slow.
"Come, come, our friend Jones will propose, hem! 'the Ladies,'"
Exclaims the dull host, seeing every one low.
I'd longed for a holiday *once* in a way, but
They won't let me off—so I lose my dressed crab:
Of course on the subject I've nothing to say, but
What's supper compared to the Gift of the Gab?

Oh, what would I give for a stammer and stutter,
To hold in his mouth pebbles, merely to utter
His sentiments rather more "slick" to the sea.
I envy those folks who when called on to speak feel
Upset, whilst they first turn deep red, then pale drab,
Their hearts palpitating, their knees very weak feel,
How blissful's *their* state—they've no Gift of the Gab!
—*Punch*.

The *Post* says that it is perfectly true that a firm in Paternoster-row offered Mr. Disraeli £16,000 for the copyright of *Lothair*, but it has authority for stating that the work is published solely on account of the author.

I bought the other day the first number of a weekly journal, "devoted to the promotion of marriage and conjugal felicity," for which I regret the expenditure of twopence, and cordially wish the paper all manner of ill-success. It opens with a list of ladies and gentlemen "aspiring to marriage." They artlessly set forth their own virtues, and proclaim their desires. There are a hundred and fifty of these aspirants. Most of them are, we may presume, mere emanations from the brain of the gifted editor, put forth as bait to allure silly persons of both sexes. Doubtless, there will be some foolish enough to make a shot at happiness in this lucky dip of all ways of all sorts in it. The majority of the advertisers are women—I beg their pardon, ladies. A great many are widows, "handsome," and mostly aged forty. The larger number of advertisers state their age as over thirty—but are all "good-looking," except one, and even she is "ladylike." Curiously, too, they all have money. One, indeed, is a great catch. This young thing is the daughter of a country gentleman, "an only child, aged thirty-eight: good looking and accomplished, and *will highly*" (sic) inherit £30,000. Who will take pity on her? Could we not have an exhibition of ladies and gentlemen, in separate rooms, who "aspire" to be married? Labels should be affixed, setting forth their ages, professions, means, expectations and personal defects, if any. Thus:—"This is Jones. City clerk. Gets £130 a-year. Twenty-eight. Fond of music halls. Can sing 'Rollicking Rams.' No expectations. Smokes a good deal. Never reads. Calculated to make any woman happy." Of such stuff would probably be the class who would endeavour, by means of an advertising column, to get themselves wives.—*Once a Week*.

It is more years ago than I care to remember that I met at dinner, at a Durham prebend's, the author of "The Diary of a Late Physician," whose *Blackwood* novel of "Ten Thousand a Year" had just then achieved a great success. We knew the writer to be Mr. Samuel Warren, a barrister on the Great Northern Circuit, and (it was the assize week) with whom was another barrister—then well known to fame, but whose popularity has since increased—Mr. Tom Taylor, one of the famous "punch" contributors of Punch. The reverend host of the evening had himself made substantial contributions to literature and the conversation naturally turned on books and their writers. In the course of this "table talk," some one said that no novel could be thoroughly successful unless a love story formed the leading portion of its contents. Mr. Warren took up the pleadings on the other side of the question, and asserted that he believed that he himself could write a novel which should be both interesting and successful, and yet should be freed from the usual love story. The result of that evening's conversation was eventually embodied in Mr. Warren's novel, "Now and Then"—a story written to support a theory. I call this to mind, because I have just returned from looking upon a picture that was painted to support a theory. This is Delaroche's famous picture of Lady Jane Grey's execution, one of the gems of the Demidoff Gallery, and purchased from it the other day by Mr. Eaton, who has generously allowed it to be exhibited at his house, 16, Prince's-gate—the half-crown fee for admittance being given to the funds of the Hospital for Women. Of the five figures in this picture, not one shows the open eye. Poor Lady Jane would look dire on the spectator, but the headsman's chief is already round her eyes; her two maidens are bowed with sorrow; and the executioner and divine are so placed that their eyes are hidden. It is said that Delaroche painted this picture to prove his theory that pathos could be secured without using the human eye as a vehicle of expression. He had also something like a theory regarding the painting of straw; and, because he could render it effectively, he introduced it, instead of sawdust, strewn in front of the fatal block.—*Once a Week*.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 10 1/16d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand		1s. 10 9/16d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Ireland do.		1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris do.		1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.		1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Umballa.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee.

6	do.	1/11	"
4	do.	1/11	"
3	do.	1/10 15/16	"
2	do.	1/10 7/8	"
1	do.	1/10 13/16	"
On demand		1/10 3/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 11/16	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .....1/10 11/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000, for upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do.	3 "
Do.	12 do.	4 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents whose charges.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 hors power.
These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Flour Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.
The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.
Prices and further particulars can be had on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.
JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having 6 cell spur wheels the same pipe on the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.
Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.
One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.
One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.
Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 17, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.
Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made).
Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.
Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.
W. NICOL & Co.
18th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of MOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Rook and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just Landed.
2 new English-built light Broughams with circular glasses on front, lamps and shafts.
1 very handsome English-built buggy with lamps.
1 ditto ditto dog-cart with ditto.
The properties of Gentl